From All Parts of the Old World.

The Question of the East a Public Danger.

Bismarck Afraid of the Policy of a Russo-German Coalition.

HIS SUDDEN RETURN TO BERLIN.

Emperor William and the Czar Postpone Their Personal Conference.

Bervians and Bosnians Still Warring Against the Sultan.

The Khedive of Egypt Conciliatory Toward the Porte.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

RECENT STORMS AND THEIR EASTWARD MOVE MENT TOWARD THE PACIFIC-A EUBOPEAN AND ASIATIC WEATHER ZONE-PROBABILITIES

FOR THIS WEEK. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CARLE.] LONDON, June 7, 1876.

Fine weather prevails all around the coasts and ever the entire areas of the British Islands. The wind is from the westward, indicating a continu ance of clear weather for some days.

THE RECENT STORM.

curred during the 4th and 5th of the present month is now subsiding, the centre having passed to the eastward of Great Britain.

THE STORM TRACK-A SCIENTIFIC OPINION. It is believed by meteorologists that the recen storm reached the Pacific coast of the Asiatic Continent between the fortieth and the sixtieth parallels of north latitude, traversing Europe and Central

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. Fair, breezy weather will probably prevail during the remainder of the present week.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

IRA A. PAINE SHOOTS TWO INTERNATIONAL MATCHES IN ENGLAND-THE AMERICAN VIC-TORIOUS IN BOTH.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] LONDON, June 7, 1876.

The international pigeon shooting match between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain Aubrey Patton, of London, which resulted in a tie on las Baturday, was decided at the grounds of the Gun Club to-day. PAINE VICTORIOUS.

Paine won easily, killing twenty-four birds out of thirty, while his antagonist only succeeded in scoring twenty.

ANOTHER MATCH AND ANOTHER VICTORY. Subsequently a match was arranged between Paine and Captain Shelley, the conditions being \$50 a side, twenty birds and twenty-seven yards' rise.

WINNING BY ONE BIRD. Paine was again victorious, winning by one bird only, killing fifteen birds to Captain Shelley's fourteen. The Americans won largely, and indulge in

THE STEAMSHIP ISTRIAN.

OFF THE IRISH COAST DISABLED-HER SHAFT

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

LONDON, June 7, 1876. The steamship Istrian, from Boston, passed Crookhaven, Ireland, last evening under sail, having

The first officer went ashore at Crookhaven to procure assistance, and a tug has gone out to tow her

REPORT OF THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE ISTRIAN. QUEENSTOWN, June 7, 1876. The first officer of the steamor Istrian, Captain Fit-

from Boston May 26 for Liverpool, has arrived at Crookhaven, seeking assistance for that vessel. The Istrian's main shaft is broken, and she is proceeding All well on board.

## TURKEY.

BISMARCK AND GERMANT'S EASTERN POLICY THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS-EMPEROR WILLIAM TO CONFER PERSONALLY WITH THE CZAR-THE BERVO-BOSNIAN INSURBECTION QUITE AN-

cial despatches from Berlin to the Standard and egraph say considerable uneasiness has been created there by the sudden return of Prince Bismarck from Lauenburg for protracted conference with the Emperor. The uncasiness is increased by the acnouncement that the Emperor's departure for Ems is EZSITATING TO SUPPORT RUSSIA.

The Standard's special says rumor connects these events with certain exaggerated claims made on Ger many for support by Russia in her Eastern policy which Prince Bismarck, it is reported, is not inclined

The Post prints extracts from the Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Tribune deprecating a too close adherence to the views of Russia.

THE BERLIN CONFERRING POWERS POSTPONE ACTION ON THE NOTE.

The Provincial Correspondes, a semi-official journal, to-day, in reviewing the recent events at Constanti-

The governments which, in pursuance of the Ber-In conferences, had agreed to address suggestions to the Porte have been led by the accession of the new povereign to postpone them; but the objects of the Powers romain the same, and under the new aspect of affairs a further understanding will be had as to their attainment. The agreement between the Powers which formed the basis of the former decisions and the pres ent situation in Europe generally justify us in our un-wavering belief that their common aims will be at-

THE IMPERIAL MENTING AT EMS. iam's visit to Ems. it says :- "The Czar will also defer his departure for about a week. It is certain the monarcha will be at Ems' together several days next

BATTLE IN BOSNIA-THE TURKS DEPRATED. RAGUSA, June 1, 1870.
Intelligence received here from Sciavonic sources testes that Prince Karageorgevic's legion defeated the

CABLE NEWS | Turks in the vicinity of Carkoviko, in Bosnia, on the

On the following day 2,300 Turks capitulated. PATRIOTIC, BUT HUNGAY.

Many insurgents have petitioned Austria to grant
them an asylum, alleging that if they are refused they

PALITIES AND PROVINCES. LONDON, June 7, 1876.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Times says the united efforts of the Powers might still succeed in making Servia respect an armistice if one was concluded with the insurgents.

WAR WITH TURKET UNAVOIDABLE. Prince Gortschakoff's recent telegram cautioning
Prince Milan, of Servia, seems to be without effect.

A special despatch from Berlin to the Times says the
Istok, the organ of the Servian Cabinet, declares war

unavoidable new that the Turk has triumphed and the programme of the Northern Powers been rejected. The Official Russian Invalide says the insurgents are not likely to accept the armistice

SHEVIAN PORCES MARCHING TO THE PRONTING BELGRADE, June 7, 1876.
Two batteries of artillery and a detachment of in

fantry started for the frontier by way of Kraguwevatz to-day. General Tchernages and the general staff have also left for the Bosnian frontier.

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN CONFERENCE WITH GOBTSCHAKOFF—ENGLAND'S POLICY LIKELY TO BE SUSTAINED. PARIS, June 7, 1878.

The Chevalier Nigra, the newly appointed Ambassa-der of Italy 10 St. Petersburg, has arrived at Ema. He has bad a long conference with Prince Gortscha-

It is believed that he has a mission in harmony with he policy of England, and that Gortschakoff will accept the bases thereby proposed.

The Russian and English Ambassadors in Paris had a

It is stated that the result is satisfactory.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE TURKISH ARMISTICS The armistice granted by the Sultan is due to the counsels of the European Powers, who simultaneously instructed their representatives in Servia and Monte-negro to promote the maintenance of peace. WILL NOT SHIELD REVOLUTION

There is no intention at present of convening a turopean Congress. It is expected that the Powers will consider themselves relieved of further respons billty in consequence of the granting of the armistic by the Porte, and will permit the Turks to deal with the insurgents if the latter refuse to accept the armis-

MEDICAL INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE LATE CASE OF SUICIDE CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7, 1876.

The official report on the cause of the death of the late Sultan, signed by nineteen physicians of al nationalities, contains the following statement:—

"Upon being summoned by the Sultan to ascertain the cause of death of Abdul-Aziz Khan, we found the cold and bloodless, except that the outside was covered with ecagulated blood. The body was not rigid. The cyes and mouth body lying on a mattress. All parts of the body were rigid. The eyes and mouth were partially open. Limpid streaks of blood were upon the arms and legs. The veins and cubital artery below the bend of the left arm were cut Only the small veins of the right arm were cut; the arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of very sharp and bloodstained scissors and were told that Abdul-Aziz himself inflicted the above described wounds therewith. THE VERDICT.

"We are unanimously of the opinion that death re sulted from hemorrhage of the vessels of the arms, and the scissors might | roduce the wounds. Lastly, the direction and nature of the wounds and the instrument which is said to have produced them caused us to come to the conclusion that the case is one of suicide,"

A BUSSIAN GROWL AT THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAM

VIEN NA. June 7, 1876. It is said that the Russian Ambassador has com-plained to the government here of the unmeasured at-tacks upon Russia published in the newspapers, and especially in those of Hungary.

FUNERAL OF THE FRENCH CONSUL WHO WAS MURDERED AT SALONICA. Panis, June 7, 1876.

The funeral of M. Moulin, the French Consul who was murdered at Salonica, and whose body was brought to France, took place here to-day.

with great ceremony and military honors.

The Duc Decazes and deputations from both Chambers attended the funeral.

THE ENGLISH ON THE ALERT FOR WAR CONTIN-GENCIES.

Loxpox, June 8, 1876. adard this morning states that preparat have been made to despatch medical stores to Malta for \$,000 men, in addition to the force already on the Med-

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard reports that England was the first Power to recognize Mourad

THE GREAT EMPERORS ANXIOUS FOR PRIVATE TALK. The Post's Berlin despatch says the German Emperor will go to Ems on the 14th inst. The Czar will remain bere uptil the 18th

The two emperors will meet again soon afterward A SOPEPUL PARISIAN PRACE MAN.

The Times correspondent at Paris telegraphs the there, and says he thinks it comes from an source. The note, after denying there is any foundatruth is that the peace of Europe was never less threatened than now. There is not a trace of any disagreement between Germany and Russia, and the situa of the latter toward England improves daily."

The Times' Berlin special reports that numerous clavonian journals assert that a strong Russian force is being concentrated at Bonder, on the River Dreister, near the Moldavo-Turkish front. The Prince of Montenegro has forbidden the trans-

mission of telegrams or letters giving information of THE HEBZEGOVINAN POSITION.

of Montenegro, have determined to accept no communication from the Porte. The Sclavonian committee at Moscow have sent the

insurgents 100,000 roubles. RIVAL PLANS OF SETTLEMENT. The same despatch says:-"It appears that on June 1 rival propositions touching a settlement of the Eastern

Russia. Similar communications were probably made by both Powers to Berlin prior to the Emperor Will-THE AUSTRIAN POLICY DOUBTPUL News has just been received that the Austrian government has again permitted 6,000 breechloaders and several millions of cartridges to be landed at

Cattare for the Montenegrins. The Turks have consequently forbidden Austrian steamers from touching at the Turkish bank of the

A.Vienna despatch to the Daily Telegraph mentions a report that Germany and Austria declined a suggestion made by Russia to postpone

egnition of Mourad until he was willing to re ceive advice from the Powers,

The Telegraph's correspondent at Paris aunounces that the Grand Duke Michel, of Russia, has arrived

Le Sair says:-"Great importance is attached to the visit in political circles. We believe it indicates the

EGYPT.

THE RHEDIVE IN EXECUTIVE ACCORD WITH THE PORTE.

CAIRO, June 7, 1876. The reports circulated in London that the Khedive

had been summoned to Constantinople, and that a disagreement existed between the Khedive and the Ottoman government, are officially contradicted.

FRANCE.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S HEALTH. Paris, June 7, 1876. The health of M. Casimir-Perier, who has been re orted as hopelessly ill, is improving

GRORGE SAND'S CONDITION PRECARIOUS.

The state of George Sand's health is precarious. REMAINS OF ORLEANS HOURHONS TO BE REINTERRED MOTHER BARTIL

unt of Paris has gone to England to bring France the remains of Louis Philippe, Queen Amelia, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Aumaic and the Prince of Condé. The remains will be landed a Honfleur on Thursday, and will be taken to Dreax or Friday, where they will be reinterred in the chape.

built by Louis Philippe for the burial of his family.

The transfer of the bodies and their reinterment be strictly private.

THE UNIVERSITIES CONTROL BILL PASSED.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the University Education bill giving the State the exclusive The final vote stood 388 year to 128 pays

ENGLAND.

PROMOTION IN THE PERRAGE-THE MARKET FOR SILVER

LONDON, June 7, 1876. Lord Northbrook, late Governor General of India THE MARKET FOR SILVER. Silver is quoted at 5134d. a 5134d. to-day.

GREECE.

THE KING RECOVERED FROM HIS ILLNESS LONDON, June 7, 1876. The King of Greece, who was sick at Copenhage ith a sovere attack of gastric fever, has recovered.

INDIA.

THE GROSVENOR MISSION TO START FOR SIMILA LONDON, June 7, 1876.

mediately.

THE EMPEROR. OF BRAZIL.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL INSPECTED-ADMIRA TION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS-A SAIL ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG-THE LOWELL FAC-TORIES-THE CENTENNIAL HYMN.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., June 7, 1876. At six o'clock this morning the Emperor began his inspection of the city of Montreal, and before breakfast he had visited five of the principal churches of the city. The Episcopal Cathedral im-pressed His Majesty most favorably by the beauty of its architecture. The Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame he found defective in structure and not in keeping with the highest demands of art. His and which gives it a truly metropolitan air. Visits were also made by the imperial party to the University, the Medical School, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and several minor institutions. His splendid view of the city was obtained. There was very little time to visit the various points of inleft his card for the Emperor. At three P. M. the imperial party left for Lowell by the Montreal and Boston Air Line. When the train arrived at Richford a special engineer was attached to the imeve, in order to allow their Majesties to arrive at Lake Memphremagog in time to take a sail on its waters and enjoy its magnificent scenery. When the special arrived there were a large nun people assembled to greet their Majesties, who went to the veranda of the hotel to get a good view of the lake. His Majesty, accompanied by Vice Admiral Lamanc, went out on the lake in a small rowboat. The Visconde De Bom Retiro followed in another. The expedition ended happily with the return of all the party, a result that, owing to the ricketty nature of the boats, did not appear quite certain at the starting out. His Majesty enjoyed very much his trip on the lake, which he pronounced very

THE LOWELL PACTORIES. facturies of Lowell, where we will arrive at seven A. M. In the evening His Majesty continues his journey to Boston, where he will remain for five days visiting the institutions of that city.

THE CENTENNIAL HYMN. him that the hymn composed by Carlos Gomez, the Brazilian composer, in honor of the Centennial of the American Republic, at His Majesty's suggestion, is on its way, having been sent by the French mail steamer that left Havre on the 3d of June. It will that it may be played in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. His Majesty was delighted at the reception notice it was not certain that Senor Gomez could for

ward his composition in time for the Fourth. CUBA.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE IN HAVANA. Massrs, Dix & Co., importers of dry goods in this

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

city, failed to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1876. Three leaders in the recent anti-coolie movem Carson, Nev., were arrested this morning and lodged in jail. Their followers threaten to tear down the jail if they are not released. To-morrow is the day set for stopping Chinese labor, and trouble is anticipated. The streets are crowded and the conversation is on the Chinese labor only.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, June 5-1 A. M.

utheast winds, stationary barometer and warmer partly cloudy weather. . stationary pressure, warmer clear weather, and pos-sibly local coast rains followed, in the interior of the

Southwest, by cooler northerly winds and rising ba For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southeast veer ing to warmer southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains with stationary or falling, possibly fol-

lowed by rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri val leys, southerly winds veering to cool westerly, cloudy weather and local storms, followed by rising barometer

For the lake regions southwest to southeast winds, stationary or failing barometer, cloudy and rainy weather and higher temperature, except possibly cooler easterly winds on Lake Ontario. For the Middle and Eastern States increasing south-

est winds, warmer, parily cloudy or clear weather and rising, followed by falling barometer. The rivers will generally change but little.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following recork will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as in-dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Branto Building: 1875, 1876

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PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION TO-DAY-STRONG SOFT MONEY SENTIMENT-AN UN PLEDGED DELEGATION PROBABLE—PROBABLE STATE CANDIDATES.

Just here on the ground upon the eve of the assem-bling of the State Convention there is little to justify the apprehension entertained in political circles that West Virginia will pronounce for rag money and Ohio's

membration of Bill Allen.

The arriving delegates are so thoroughly imbued with local issues and so carnest in the interests of their respective candidates for the State, executive and judicial offices that the all-important and overshadowing national issue of the finances is for the time being the people of the entire Kanawha ing national issue of the finances is for the time not hought of. The people of the entire Kan Valley are

those of the grazing districts are rather indifferent on the subject and have no clearly defined views, while the moneyed people of Wheeling, Charleston, Parkers-burg and the towns generally are opposed to that policy. Now whether the views and counsels of the latter will prevail in the Convention remains to be iter will prevail in the Convention remains to be en; but I am inclined to the belief that they will not con; but I am inclined to the belief that they will not Chone thing I am assured, and that is, that there has been no packing of the Convention attempted, nor has there any concert of action been agreed upon on this subject. If the matter comes up in the Convention it will surprise nobody here, and if the Convention should follow in the footsteps of Ohio it will occasion the same amount of indifference among the mass of West Virginians. The polls are un questionably in favor of "more money" by whatever means, and at whatever sacrifices it is This can be attributed to two main causes, the first of which is the terriple depression of business and enterprise resulting on the last financial panic at a straw, and so firmly are they impressed with the idea that the entire government is run in the interest of the bondholders alone that they are ripe for the most thorough political revolution, however it can be accomplished. No better indication of this can be fur-nished than what promises to be the result of the Congressional contest in this, the Third district. Hon. Frank Hereford, the present incumbent is approach by Hereford, the present incumbent, is opposed by two aspirants, both inflationists, while he (Hereford) lavors hard money, and notwithstanding that the opposition is divided, Hereford will be beaten. This, too, after a most popular term in Congress, during which, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he obtained an appropriation of over \$300,000 for the improvement of the Kanawha River, which alone, it was thought, would insure his re-election. His opponents for the nomination, which is equivalent to an election, are H.S. Walker, editor of the Charleston Courier, and John E. Keuna, a young and very distinguished lawyer of this city, now the Attorney for the Commonwealth. The other cause or reason why the inflation policy has taken root here is that the West Virginians have limbled hard money, and notwithstanding that the opposition

policy has taken root here is that the West Virginians have imbibed

STMPATHETIC HERESIES

from the people of Ohio living just across the river of that name from them. They attend the meetings of each other's candidates, and, beginning with going to Galopolis to hear George H. Pendieton and Governor Allen in the late gubernatorial canvass in Ohio, the West Virginians now believe with their neighbors that Uncle Billy is the financial Moses who can lead them out of the bondage of poverty and through the wilderness of hard times. That the Convention will take some action in deference to this popular sentiment is will go beyond this and indorse Allen that Senator Henry G. Davis has written a lotter to Autorney General Mathews expressing the hope that this State will not perpetrate another blunder like Ohio, and urging him to do all in his power to save the party the humiliation and disaster such action would bring upon it. Attorney General Mathews is now regarded as the winning aspirant for the nomination for Governor, and it is possible that he may be able to hold the inflationists in check, if not control them. He is opposed, however, by a carpet-bagger from the Mother of States, named P. C. Raston, now of Mason county, in this State, where he married well and became a granger through the liberality of his from the Mother of States, named P. C. Esston, now of Mason county, in this State, where he married well and became a granger through the liberality of his tather-in-law. Judge Hoge, of Berkley, and Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, are also spoken of in connection with the Governorship, and while Mathews is the favorite, it is impossible to predict what coalition may be made between the grangers and the inflationists, which might defeat him and result in the adoption of a rag-money platform. He assures me this evening that he has good reason to believe the inflationists will be placated in the Couvention by the adoption of a modified resolution urging the

the Convention by the adoption of a modified resolution urging the

REFRAL OF THE RESUMPTION

act, and advocating a return to specie payment by such gradual means as will not conflict with the business interests of the country. I have the most implicit confidence in the ability of Mr. Mathews to cope with this question and in his influence to control it, without allowing it to come before the Convention in a shape that would seriously affect the interest of the democratic party.

The eight candidates for the State offices, and the dispute between the cities of Wheeling and Onarleston as to which of them shall have the capital, so completely absorbs the attention of the delegates that little thought has been bestowed upon the delegation to St. Louis. The sentiment here is decidedly in favor of a Western man for the Presidency, and to stand by Ohio and Indians; but the conviction is that the November fight can't be won without a candidate from the East, who can carry New York, with a strong man like Thurman on the ticket with him. The hard moncy element are strongly in favor of Thurman as the nominee for the Presidency, but if wise counsels prevail the delegation will be elected without regard to preferences, and, following the example of Virginis, will be sent to St. Louis.

UNCOMMITTED AND UNPLEDDED.

proferences, and, following the example of Virginia, will be sent to St. Louis.

UNCOMINTED AND UNPLEDGED.

No special favorities are mentioned, but it is believed that perhaps Senator Henry G. Davia, Senator Carpenter, Gliver Byrne, of Monroe, and some other men of experience will be sent as delegates at large. The Convention will be held in a wigwam, erected directly in front of the Capitol building, and of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the 700 or 800 delegates that will be present. This Convention is the second held since the entranchisement of the ex-Confederates, and the reunion of old soldiers is looked forward to with lively and pleasing anticipations. It will be a "dry" convention, as all the bar rooms in this city have been closed for some time. The private bottles will be in demand, but there won't be so much spread eagle oratory as there was at Richmond a week since.

Henry G. Davis followed his letter and arrived here this evening, when a vigorous effort was made to control the inflation element in the Convention, but it is believed that this has been partially successful. The majority are unquestionably in favor of soft money and a large number for Bill Allen for the Presidency, but they will be conciliated by local concessions and induced to compromise on the adoption of a financial plank urging the repeal of the Resumption act and opposing contraction of the currency. That inevitable candidate for every prominent office in West Virginia, COKORRSEMAR C. J. PAULKNER.

is also here preparing his claims for the Senatorship at the expiration of Davis' term. I am creditably in that direction are fruitless, Senator Davis' re-election being almost a foregue conclusion.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY-THE DEL EGATION NEARLY UNANIMOUS FOR TILDEN. MILWAUERE, June 7, 1876.

day. Hon. Moses M. Strong, of lows, presided. Theo-dore Rudoll, of La Cresse; James R. Doolittle, of Ra-cine; George B. Smith, of Dane, and Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, were chosen delegates-at-large to the National Convention. Two delegates were also chosen from each Congressional district. Of the twenty dele gates from the State seventeen are for Tilden and three gates from the State seventeen are for Tilden and three are uncommitted. A resolution instructing the delogation to vote as a unit was indefinitely postponed after a warm debate. When the time came for the Committee on Resolutions to report, a motion was made and adopted to adjourn sine die, otherwise there would have been two reports submitted, the majority report being silent on the currency question, and the minority report being for soft money.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7, 1876. The Legislature convened to-day. Charles P. Sen-orn was elected Speaker and C. C. Daniorth Clork of

Charles Holman, of Nashua, was elected President of the Senate and T. Westgate, Clerk. Governor Cheney will be inaugurated to-morrow. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7, 1876. A despatch from Portland says:—Oregon has un-undoubtedly gone democratic. The democrats claim a majority in the Legislature of twelve on joint bellot.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

GENESEO, Ill., June 7, 1876. The republicans of the Sixth Congressional district to-day renominated Thomas G. Henderson for Con-

CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTION,

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7, 1876. At the election for directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to-day the following was the successful ticket:—Cornelius Vanderbijt, William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbijt, William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Harker, Chauncy M. Depew, John E. Burrill, Wister S. Church, Chester W. Chapin, George J. Whitney and James M. Marvin.

## THE ESCAPED FENIANS.

Will a British War Vessel Overhaul the Catalpa?

WHY AMNESTY WAS REFUSED.

How the British Army Was Demoralized by Fenian Circles.

THE LOYALTY OF IRISH SOLDIERS.

The news of the escape of the Fentan prisoners from Western Australia published yesterday morning created the most intense excitement among the Irish people in this city and vicinity. The announcement in the evening papers of Tuesday seemed to be untrue, and as it came from London, some doubts were enter-tained, but the despatch from San Francisco published in yesterday morning's HERALD set all these doubts at rest, and the thing was accepted as an accomplished fact. The statement that a colonial steamer had been armed and sent in pursuit of the American created no small surprise, though the prevailing belief was that the Catalpa was well on her way and beyond all danger of being overtaken at the time the Georgette started in pursuit. The fact that an English ship was the high seas was looked upon as a very high handed piece of business, and showing small cons citizens. In order to ascertalu whether any violation alpa in taking the refugees on board, a HERALD re porter yesterday visited the gentleman who furnished the information regarding the escape which was published in yesterday's Herald, but who wishes his name to be withheld for the present, and the following state. THE STATEMENT OF ORE WHO ENOWS.
"I feel very confident that no breach of international

law whatever has been committed by anyone con-nected with the ship which has taken the escaped prisoners on board. There was a perfect understand on that as on all other essential points, and he is not man to make a mistake. The men were not to get were to escape in boats from an unfrequented point on the coast, and only get on board an American ship and claim the protection of the American flag on the high sees. The captain of the Catalpa had nothing phatever to do with the rescue of these men, and performed no act that could be twisted into a violation of international law. Auy one of Australian ports within the last six months would have cheerfully done the same thing. He simply found them to a certain place for a stipulated sum of money. As the agent knows his business thoroughly, and is an exceedingly careful man, I have no doubt he has scrupulously adhered to his programme on these points. Whatever breach of law was committed was of English law by him and his subordinates ashore, and they are perfectly willing to take the responsibility of that. More than that, they would have been perfectly competent to cope with any force of police or other colonial officials that could be gathered at a short notice before putting out to sea, and in case of an encounter would have made short work of them. Nearly all the men concerned in this affair are veteran soldiers, and physically are as stalworth and hardy a set of men as could be found, and the soldier prisoners, once free, would soil their lives dearly. If they had not met the Catalpa they would have found another ship, and they may be of English law by him and his subordinates ashore, and

TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER VESSEL

and they may be
TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER VESSEL.

before they arrive in America. There is no danger of
their being captured at sea; they will take such a route
and adopt such precautions as will completely buffle all
the efferts the English government can put forth
against them. As I said before, the men concerned in
this business are no tyros; they have all been "through
the mill," and have served a hard apprenticeship.

Reporter—Some people here were under the impression that convicts were no longer sent to Australia, and thought that all the Fenian prisoners were
confined in England?

"Why, the cable despatches published in all the daily
papers only a few days ago ought to have settled that
question. A speech of Mr. Disraelf in reply to Mr.
Brooks, the member of Parliament for the city of Dublin, gave an explicit statement that in the Fenians now
in prison except five were in Western Australia. Convicts are sent to Gibraliar, to the Cape of Good Hope
and to Western Australia at the option of the home
government, but they cannot be sent to any other
Australian colony. Western Australia entirely a
convict settlement, and the Director Goneral of Prisons is the highesi official in
the colony. John Boyle O'Reilly, at present
editer of the Boston Pilot, was a Fenian convict and
effected his escape from Western Australia on the Gazelle, a New Bedford whier, six years ago. It is true,
however, that the convict establishment in Western

editor of the Boston Pilot, was a Fenian convict and effected his accape from Western Australia on the Gaelie, a New Bedford whaler, six years ago. It is true, however, that the convict establishment in Western Australia was about to be given up, in accordance with the wishes of the colonists, and if the escaped prisoners had remained another month or so they would have been sent back to England, where it would be much more difficult to effect a rescue. So you see the rescue was effected just in the nick of time."

"What course will be pursued with regard to the prisoners when they arrive here?" asked the reporter. "I suppose extensive preparations have been made to give them a public reception?"

"Every preparation has been made to receive them quiesty, and the Irish people will be appealed to to show their appreciation of the sufferings of these men for Ireland by a substantial money testimonial, Frothy demonstration, parades and noisy meetings will be sternly discountenanced. These noble fellows want rest and quiet, and care will be taken to prevent them from being demoralized by junketings and receptions and tall talk. We have got beyond that kind of thing now and take a practical view of the situation. We believe in work and not talk, and these soldiers were all quiet, steady workers."

After some further conversation of an uninteresting nature the reporter withdrow and called on an ex-Yenian prisoner, whe has peculiar facilities previous to this imprisonment for knowing the exact state of the revolutionary movement among the Irishmen in the British army during years previous to the trial and conviction of the men who have lately excaped. "Winst, in your opinion," asked the reporter, "is the reason which influences successive British ministries to refuse an ammesty to the soldiers after all the leaders have been released?"

"The surpress army is Korgand and Scellend of Irish weet the propers of the resoult of the reso

organizer.

"THE BRITISH ARRY IS MORE THAN HALF IRISH counting men born in England and Scotland of I parents, who are always entered on the rolls as Enjor Scotch. The British officers know very well when a question arises between I reland and Eng

counting men born in England and Southand of frish parents, who are always entered on the rolls as English or South. The British officers know very well that when a question arises between Iroland and England these men will all stand by their own country. They may fight very well in a loreign war, as they have always done in the past, if there is no question of a fight at home, out they would desert almost to a man if the Irish people were in arms for the recovery of their independence, and would go over to any enemy of England that would lead Iroland a helping hand. The same may be said of the British navy. The whole British army and navy could be completely demoralized at such a crisis by revolutionary emissaries, and the English government is fully alive to use fact. The high officials of the army have steadily set their faces against an amnesty that would include the military prisoners ever since the question of amnesty was moded, and it is thought absolutely necessary to rigidity enforce the sentences of the military convicts to deter their comrades from following their example."

"Have you any objection to state what was the strength of the Fennis organization in the British army before the rising in '67,"

"Not at all. The English government is now fully informed of the lacts and it can do no harm to publish them. The military organization no longer existed as an organized body at the time of the rising in March, 1867. It had been completely shittered by repeated postponements of the rising and by wholeasle arrests and courts martial in 1866. The men were there but their spirit was crushed, and the communication with the heads of the movement had been severed by the arrest of all the agents who had organized body arrests and contrainment are on the severe of the mine of the rising and by wholeasle arrests and court martend in the British army was fully 15,000 men, kept well in hand and thoroughly organized. None but the most reliable and trustworthy men were admitted to the brothernood, though a few info

this kind of thing. It will put the Iriel a their character. They are a softhearted people and equire to be provoked. They have hardened out searts," he continued with a bitter curl of the Hp, "by naking us herd with the dregs of English society in heir convict prisons, and we live in the hope of paying them back with interest some day."

"What are the prospects of Fenianism now?" asked he reporter.

"What are the prospects of Fennanism now?" asked the reporter.

"This Australian news sends Fenian stock up immensely. It is the biggest lift we have got for years, but we are going to do nothing hot headed or imprudent. Our policy is one of watching, waiting and quietly preparing for an opportunity that must come same day. More than that I cannot tell you. I see by the Irish papers arrived to-day that Disraeli's refusal of an amnesty has aroused considerable indignation in Ireland, and that the most moderate of the national journals write very strongly in denunciation of the policy of repression. This is very good, and I only hope it will continue. Disraeli is really a very good friend of ours, and deserves the thanks of the revolutionary party."

THE WARPATH.

SPOTTED TAIL THE PEACEFUL CHIEF OF THE BRULES, REPORTS SEVENTEEN LODGES READY FOR FIGHT.

OMANA, June 7, 1878. The following despatch was received at Department Headquariers to-day from the commanding officer at Fort Laramie:—

Spotted Tail, the chief of the Brules, arrived here to-day on a visit and reports that his people are at home and will not go out on the warpath. Large numbers have gone from the Red Cloud and other agencies on the Missouri Biver and are concentrating on Powder Rivar for a fight. The chiefs are haranguing the young men, orging them to stay in camp until the troops come, and not go out in small parties. He reports over 1,700 lodges collected.

THE INDIANS MOVING TO MEET CROOK.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., June 7, 1876.
An Indian named Hand reports to Fort Laramie, to day, through Little Bat, a government scout who was with Egan on his last expedition, that he met some Norhern Indians who report met some Norhern Indians who report
1,200 lodges near the mouth of Tongue
River moving north to meet General Croek.
Another band, heretofore reported by Egan, was
struck by General Terry's command, the news of which
drew reinforcements from the main Indian force.
The combined indian force then engaged Terry, the
fight lasting a whole day.
One company of the Fifth cavalry arrived in this
city to-day, and four more will arrive to-night.

GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

OMARA. June 7, 1876 The Herald publishes a letter from a reliable party in the Black Hills, who reports having seen \$700 taken out in ten hours, sluicing on the Deadwood.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO TURN ON THE LIGHT OF THE CANAL FRAUDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7, 1876.

Lewis J. Bonnett was examined to-day in the Lord trial. His testimony in the main was substantially the same as on the former trial, relative to his bargain with Lord and his subsequent restitution to the State

of his share of the plunder. On his cross-examination

THE LORD TRIAL

of his share of the plunder. On his cross-examination he testified that he was kept a prisoner at Albany for about three wocks during the investigation last summer; also that he was now under indictment, but was promised immunity by the State authorities. While witness was is custody at Albany Mr. Orr came to Buffalo, and, under authority of an order which witness signed under dictation of Mr. McGone, took all the papers he could find in witness' sare. He repeatedly said to the Governor's commissioners that he did not know what he was about, so great was his perturbation of mind.

Following the testimony of Bennett Messrs. John Hand, Thad. O. Davis and William H. Bowman were examined. Their testimony was in the main a repetition of that brought out on the former trial. Mr. Bowman was still on the witness stand at the hour of adjournment for the day.

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1876. R. Stewart Devine and R. H. Hannon have dicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the government in the matter of cotton claims.

THE BELLEROPHON AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7, 1876.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon came up the harbor last evening, and at ten o'clock this morning Sir Astley Cooper Key landed under a salute from the citadel.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP. NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1876. The Morgan line steamship Austin, from Havana struck a snag in the river, twenty-two miles below this city, yesterday afternoon, and sunk. Her carge was valued at \$50,000. She had on board 700 hogs-heads of sugar. The vessel was valued at \$125,000 and is a total loss. No insurance.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S HEALTH. The improvement in Commodore Vanderbilt's condition continues, and his attendants now entertain confident hopes that he will soon be able to enjoy the society of his friends. A little time may yet clapse before he will be able to co abroad.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sir John Rose, of England, is sojourning at the Breroort House Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, of the British Army, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A. Bartholdi, the French sculptor, and G. Dietz-Monin, of the French Centennial are at the St. Denis Hotel. Asa Packer, of Pennsyl vania, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel Colone tored at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Cong Theodore M. Pomeroy, and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of France, arrived from Europe yesterday and is at the Westminster Hotel. Lieutenant George M. the Westminster Hotel. Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the Everett House. Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Cumberland, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, is staying at the Hotel Brunswick. General F. W. Pal frey, of Boston, is at the Albemarie Hotel. Colonel Gilsey House. Dr. Weigert, of Berlin, a member of the Centennial Jury, has arrived at the Hoffman House. Colonel Costesco, of the French Army, is residing at the Grand Hotel. Captain Anfrye, Military Atlache

of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Bre-PUBLIC SPEAKERS, WITH BROKEN-DOWN roices, should use HALR'S HONEY OF HOMEHOUMD AND TAM. PIER'S TOOTHACHE UNOPS cure in one minute.

MOTHALINE.—THE WORLD RENOWNED MOTH PREVENTIVE, used by furtiers. Sold by druggists. Price \$5

cents per yard.

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